

MARYAGTS, K., KREI, MED, MD.

Characteristics of the medical equipment industry. Sov. med. exp. i. tehn. zhurn.

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya promst. v SSSR. By V. N. KOROBKINA i dr. Moscow: Medgiz, 1950.

MAR'YASIS, Kh.D., dotsent (Novokuznetsk)

Review of the Rumanian journal "Dermato-venerologia." Vest. derm.
i ven. 38 no.9:80-82 S '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

VOL'FSO, M.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MAR'YASIS, S.I., vrach

Treatment of dacryocystitis in newborns and infants. Vest. oft. 69
no.3:15-16 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. doktor meditsinskikh nauk A.D.Gurkov) Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i 7-y detskoy polikliniki (konsul'tant - prof. O.I.Shershevskaya) g. Stalinsk)

(DACYROCYSTITIS, in infant and child,
ther. (Rus))

MAR'YASOV, A.

Miners' towns grow and improve. Mast. ugl. 5 no.8:5-6
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Mashinist vrubovoy mashiny shakhty no.8 kombinata
Votsibugol'.
(Khakass Province--Coal miners)

KOZHEVNIKOV, A. ., prof.; POPOVA, G.I., dots.; VINOGRADOVA, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; B. GERASENKOV, .I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; YUMAGULOV, G.L., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; MAr'YASOV, V.G., assistant; VINOGRADOVA, N.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; ROKTANEN, L.I., dots., kand. biol. nauk; KOKHOMSKIY, F.M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, zaslu. zootekhnik RSFSR; MAKHNOVSKIY, I.K., dots., kand. ekon. nauk; AKTAMCHOV, F.D., assistant; NAKAROVA, I.V., reed.

[Corn in the Virgin Territory and Western Siberia] Kukuruza v selinnom krae i Zapovednoi Sibir. Moscow, Kolk., 1944. 229 p. (NIIA 1P19)

1. Umskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. S.I. Vinova (for Kozhevnikov, Popova, Mar'yasov, Vinogradova, Kokhomskiy, Makhnovskiy, Artamonov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy rabote Severo-Kazakhstanской опытной станции (for Yumagulov).
3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyye kukuruzy Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Gerasenkov). 4. TSelinogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Roktanen).

1. ZHDANOV, V.A.; MAR'YASOVA, R.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Crystallography
7. Theory of crystal lattices of the Kafli type, V.A. Zhdanov, R.P. Mar'yasova, Fiz. khim. 27 no. 2, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

S/154/61/000/004/001/001
D054/D112

AUTHOR: Marych, M. I., Assistant

TITLE: A new derivation of N. K. Migal' 's formula for determining the figure of the Earth

PERIODICAL: Vysshiiye uchebnyye zavedeniya. Izvestiya. Geodeziya i aero-fotoshemka, 1961, no. 4, 75-82

TEXT: In this article, the author derives N. K. Migal' 's formula for determining the equipotential surface of a planet by means of spherical functions. In a previous work (Ref. 2: K voprosu opredeleniya figury Zemli bez ispol'zovaniya normal'nogo gravitatsionnogo polya [On the problem of determining the figure of the Earth without using the normal gravity field]. Nauchnyye zapiski LPI. Seriya geodezicheskaya, no. 5, 1959.), Migal' derived a formula for solving this problem by means of Lamé functions with an accuracy of up to small quantities of the second order inclusively. The use of spherical functions simplifies the derivation process and makes it more intelligible for students. The author considers that the formula of Migal' consists in the solution of the integral equation derived by him for determining the physical surface S in a particular case. It is assumed that in

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DC54/D112

A new derivation ...

this equation S is the external equipotential surface of a planet, while the reference surface Σ is the surface of an oblate spheroid of revolution with a major semi-axis and a compression \sim . The integral equation in question is a derivation of Green's formula for a gravitational potential W on surface S and is

$$-g_s h = L - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_S g_s h \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{2}{a} + \frac{d}{dn} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] d\Sigma. \quad (3)$$

where

$$L = -2W_0 + \omega^2 F(P) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_S g_s \frac{d\Sigma}{r}, \quad (4)$$

in which g is the force of gravity, ω is the angular speed of rotation of the planet, and h is a section of the normal n to the surface Σ between S and Σ [Abstracter's note: r is explained in the figure]. As the force of gravity g_s on the surface S can be represented as

$$g_s = g_e (1 + \beta \sin^2 \varphi - \beta_1 \sin^2 2\varphi) + \epsilon \quad (5)$$

Card 2/5

S/154/61/000/004/001/001
D054/D112

A new derivation ...

the final integral equation determining the quantity h will be

$$h - l = \frac{3}{4\pi a} \int h \frac{d\sigma}{r_1}, \quad (6)$$

where

$$l = \frac{L}{g_e}, \quad (7)$$

in which g_e is a certain constant quantity, β - a small quantity of the first order, β_1 and ϵ - small quantities of the second order, ϵ depending on the position of the point on the surface S ; ψ is the geographical latitude, σ - the surface of the sphere of the unit radius and

$$r_1 = 2 \sin \frac{\psi}{2}$$

ψ being an angle formed by polar vectors of points A' and P (see figure) on the surface Σ . With the use of spherical functions, the author obtains the final formula

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S/154/61/000/004/001/001
D054/D11?

A new derivation ...

$$-h = N + A \sin^2 \phi + B \sin^4 \phi + c \sin \phi + b \cos \phi \cos \lambda + c \cos \phi \sin \lambda + h_0. \quad (24)$$

in which a , b , c , h_0 are small quantities of the second order uniquely connected with the reduction constants, and ϕ is the geocentric latitude of the point P. The thus obtained solution (24) coincides with the formula of Migal' to an accuracy of up to small values of the second order inclusive.

There is 1 figure and 3 Soviet references.
ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1961

Card 4/5

A new development ...

S/154/C1/C5/C4/C3/C1
D54/D11

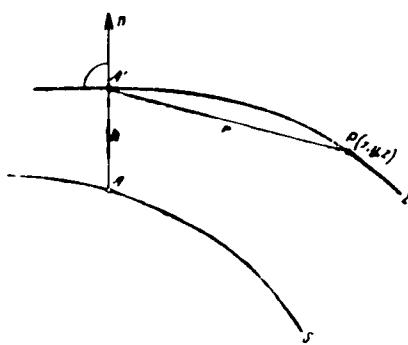


Fig. 1

Card 5/5

3/154/62/000/003/002/003
DU45/DLL4

3.1550

AUTHOR:

Marych, N.I., Assistant

TITLE:

A comparison of formulae proposed for determining the Earth's shape

SOURCE:

Vysokih uchebnye zavedeniya. Izvestiya. Geodesiya i aerofotoshyema, no. 3, 1962, 69-75

TEXT: Formulae proposed for determining the outer reference surface of a planet are compared and, as regards the solution of this problem, the role of the normal gravitational field is ascertained. The distance between the reference surface of the planet and the calculated surface -in this case a reference ellipsoid- is determined using the formula developed by N.K.Migal'

$$-h = N + a \sin^2 \tilde{\phi} + b \sin^4 \tilde{\phi} + c \sin \tilde{\phi} (\cos \lambda + \sin \lambda) \cos \tilde{\phi} + h_0, \quad (1)$$

which also serves as the basic formula for determining the outer reference surface of a planet, the normal gravitational field being widely used.

Card 1/2

A comparison of formulae proposed

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D045/b114

From formula (1) the relationship known as Clairaut's theory is obtained. By introducing the normal field and successive limitations attributed to this field, Brovar's, Pizzetti's and Stokes' formulae are obtained. Therefore, the formula developed by Migal' appeared to be the most general formula of the theory of the Earth's shape.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1962

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+

Card 2/2

MARYCH, M.I., assistant

Determining the figure of the earth with allowance for small
third-order quantities. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof.
no. 3:65-74 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

MARYCHEV, P. Savel'evich.

Initiation of assembly-line methods in railroad car construction; a popular pamphlet. Moscow. Profizdat, 1949. 36 p. (Stakhanovtsy novoi stalinskoi piatiletki) (51 1664F)

TF377.M3

82470

S/112/60/000/006/024/032

6,9000Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1960, No. 6, p. 417,
6.4597AUTHOR: Marychev, V. N.TITLE: Method of a Group Transmission of Elementary Signals and Its
Advantages

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, 14, No. 5, pp. 52-79

TEXT: The method of group transmission of elementary signals can be used
to increase the noise-proofness of communication systems in respect to pulse
noise. The group transmission consists in transmitting simultaneously n signals
of different shape through a communication channel during the time T . Each
of the signals occupies the entire time interval T . Substantiating the advantage
of using the group transmission method, the author notes the very high probability
that, in successive transmission of elementary signals, the actual magnitude of
the measurement error of a given elementary signal exceeds by a given factor the
mean value of the measurement error (computed for the entire time of transmission)
whereas in group transmission this probability can be made as low as desired by
increasing n. Consequently, certain average conditions during the transmission

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S/112/60/000/006/024/032

Method of a Group Transmission of Elementary Signals and Its Advantages

time can be used for orientation when developing a group transmission, whereas it is necessary to take into account the worst conditions of elementary signal reception in successive transmission. From a theoretical analysis of the successive and group transmission methods the conclusion is drawn that the group transmission system of elementary signals is appropriate under such conditions of reception when the mean reciprocal of the noise pulse duty factor is > 2 . At a sufficiently reciprocal of the noise pulse duty factor (10^2 - 10^3) the group transmission system provides a 25-100 fold gain of power at the same operational reliability of the communication channel compared with the successive transmission system. It is pointed out that the results obtained can be improved considerably if a non-linear conversion of the group signal and pulse noises is realized in the group transmission system by cutting out the part of the group signal affected by pulse noise. *4*

S. I. S.

Card 2/2

MARYCHEV, V.N.

В. Н. Рудин
Степановский институт радиоэлектроники
и электронной
техники

11 часов
(с 10 до 22 часов)

В. С. Алиевский
Радиотехническое факультет
Факультет физико-математических наук и
математического моделирования

В. С. Федотов
Инженерные курсы института радиоэлектроники
и электронной техники

В. С. Шашко
Авиационные образовательные центры, подразделения
и институты инженерного и технического
образования

В. Р. Баранов
Инженерные курсы радиоэлектроники

10 часов
(с 10 до 16 часов)

В. В. Бадин
Секция спортивного общества «Динамо»
Радиотехнический институт

В. М. Толкалев
Оптимальный программный комплекс с КБМ в задачах
планирования производственных процессов

Г. В. Рудин
Г. В. Касимов
Секция спортивного общества «Динамо»

Г. В. Рудин
Г. В. Касимов
Оптимальное функционирование информационных
систем в связи с проблемами перегрузки в приеме информации

А. А. Соловьев
Информационные и вычислительные проблемы
центра «ДАН РОССИИ»

10 часов
(с 10 до 22 часов)

В. В. Рудин
Групповая первичная инженерная подготовка в
университетах

В. В. Касимов
Вопросы оптимального информационного про-
цессинга

Report submitted for the Centralized Meeting of the Scientific-Technological Society of
Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications in A. S. Popov (TELEKOM), Moscow,
8-10 June.

VIGDOROVICH, V.N.; ADLER, Yu P.; MARYCHEV, V.V.

Methods of calculating the actual distribution ration in
directional crystallization. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet.
met. 4 no.3:108-114 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov. Problemnaya
laboratoriya chistiykh metallov metallicheskikh soyedineniy i
poluprovodnikovykh materialov.
(Metallurgy)
(Crystallization)

32654
S/126/61/012/005/013/028
E193/E383

18.9500

AUTHORS Vigdorovich, V.N. and Marychev, V.V.

TITLE A study of impurity distribution in aluminium
single crystals

PERIODICAL Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 5
1961, 722 - 727

TEXT A large number (> 100) of Al single crystals were prepared by the pulling-out technique. By varying the pulling rate (0.5 - 15 mm/min) and the rate of rotation of the seed crystal and crucible (1 - 100 r.p.m.), single crystals of various shapes were obtained, 100 - 200 mm long, 20 - 5 mm in diameter and 80 - 150 g in weight. X-ray diffraction analysis showed that when a polycrystalline seed was used the crystal axis was in most cases parallel to the [111] direction; specimens grown with the aid of single-crystal seeds had the orientation of the seed. The distribution of Fe, Cu and Si in crystals prepared in this manner was determined by chemical and spectrographic analyses. Typical results are shown in Fig. 4.

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E103/E383

A study of .

against the distance from the pure end of a crystal grown at a pulling-out rate of 1 mm/min, the broken lines show the concentration of each impurity in the starting material (0.0008% Fe, 0.008% Cu and 0.002% Si). From the analytical data the effective distribution coefficients K were calculated by the method described in Ref. 10 (the authors and team - Izv vuzov. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya 1961 no. 3 79). These calculations were made for crystals prepared at various pulling rates v , so that the equilibrium distribution coefficients could be determined by extrapolating to $v = 0$. The results are reproduced in Fig. 5, where $\log\left(\frac{1}{K} - 1\right)$ is plotted against v (mm/min) for the impurity indicated by each curve. In the next series of experiments the distribution of impurities along single-crystal specimens was determined by measuring the electrical resistance ρ_o at liquid helium temperature. The results are reproduced in Fig. 6 where $\log \rho_o \times 10^{-10}$ is plotted against the distance from the pure

Card 2/34

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E195/E383

A study of

end of the crystal, expressed (as in Fig. 4) in terms of a fraction of the total weight, g ; graphs a and b relate to specimens with the total impurity concentration of 0.0009 and 0.004 wt.%, respectively. Using these results and a method described in Ref. 10, the present authors calculated the effective distribution coefficients K , which were found to be 0.78 in the former and 0.28 in the latter case. In the final stage of the investigation the existence of a radial impurity concentration gradient in single-crystal specimens was established by spectrographic analysis. It was found that in a specimen with a total impurity content of 0.0025% , the impurity concentration at the crystal axis was 0.0011% , increasing to 0.0019% and 0.0028% at a distance of, respectively, 4 and 6 mm from the axis. G.V. Indenbaum, B.M. Lipshits, A.G. Dvortsan and V.B. Zernovyy carried out the analyses. There are 7 figures and 13 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three English-language references mentioned are: Ref. 1: W.D. Lawren, S. Nilson - Preparation of Single Crystals - Butterworths Scient. Publ., London, 1958; Ref. 6: M. Hansen, K. Anderko - Constitution of Binary Alloys, McGraw-Hill Publ., N.Y.-Toronto-London, 1958;

Card 3/34

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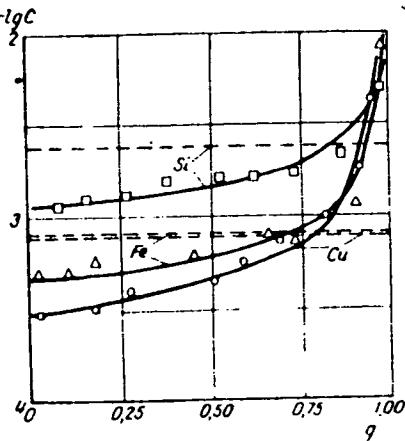
A study of

Ref. 7: L. Mondolfo - Metallurgy of Aluminium Alloys -
Inst. of Met., London, 1943.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M.I. Kalinina
(Institute of Non-ferrous Metals im. M.I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961

Fig. 4:



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VIGDOROVICH, V.N.; MARYCHEV, V.V.

Nonuniformity of the distribution of impurities in the cross-section of a single crystal of aluminum. *Fiz. met. i metalloved.*
16 no.5:718-722 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

ACCESSION NO: AP4009382

S/0126/63/016/006/0891/0894

AUTHORS: Vigdorovich, V. N.; Marychev, V. V.

TITLE: Study of interaction between impurities in growing aluminum monocrystals from melts

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 6, 1963, 891-894

TOPIC TAGS: Fe, Cu, Si, Al, aluminum crystal, Al crystal impurity, AV0000
aluminum, aluminum crystal purification, impurity interaction

ABSTRACT: Aluminum monocrystals were grown from liquid Al with different quantities of Cu, Si, and Fe. The work was done in order to study the process of interaction among these impurities and its influence on the removal of these metals from growing crystals. About 150 monocrystals 150-170 mm long and 10-12 mm in diameter were grown in vacuum with aluminum AV0000 serving as the initial material. The crystallization speed was 1 mm/min. The content of impurities and their distribution along the length of the crystal was determined by spectral analysis. It was established that: 1) increase in the summary concentration of any pair of the admixtures resulted in the increase of the third admixture in the Al crystals;

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ACCESSION NO: AP4009382

2) with the decrease in the initial impurity concentration, the effectiveness of their separation during crystallization was decreased and reached a limit at $K \approx$ 0.1 for Cu and Fe, and at $K \approx 0.25$ for Si; 3) the impurity removal from the crystals during the directed crystallization followed general rules governed by the proportions of the impurities in Al. "M. Ya. Al'tshuler and Yu. A. Potapov participated in the experiments. A. G. Dvortsan made the spectral analyses." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 25Feb63

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

REF ID: A67133 RPT(c)/RMP(e)/RPT(m)/CMF(a)/CMF(-)/CMF(b)/CMF(c)/CMF(d)/CMF(e)/
CMF(f) / 13004771 RPT(c) 10/10/01

ACCESSION NUMBER: AR50014771

S/0137/64/000/010/0036/0036

SOURCE: Ref. in: Metallurgiya, Abn. 100245

AUTHOR: Vodoluzhova, L. S.; Maryanov, V. V.; Syunik, Yu. A.

TYPE: Study of high-temperature sintering of tungsten

CITED SOURCE: Sb. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t tverdikh splavov, no. 5,
1964, 221-224

TOPIC: Tungsten powder mat. 11 mm; powder metal pressing;
sintering; temperature dependence; impurity content; vacuum refining

TRANSLATION: Tungsten powder prepared by reduction of W_3 was
pressed on a hydraulic press under a pressure of 2 tons/cm². The
resulting molded pieces, which had a low density, were first
sintered in a hydrogen atmosphere at 1500-1600° (1-1.5 hrs). Final
sintering of the molded pieces was done in a T-351-302 vacuum
welding machine under a vacuum of 10⁻³ mm Hg and a rate of temperature
increase of 70°/min. The molded pieces began to sinter at 1300-1500°.
The rate of sintering increased sharply when the temperature was

Color 1/2

ACCESSION NR. AR5004771

WATERS TO 2000°. Further temperature increase was not accompanied by any significant increase in the density of the molded pieces. Sulfur impurities (in the form of elemental silicon) and copper impurities were eliminated at 1100°, calcium, chromium, iron, and molybdenum impurities at 1600-1800°, and aluminum impurities at 2000-2200°. Oxygen content was intensively eliminated at temperatures above 2200°. The oxygen content in tungsten sintered at 2200° did not exceed 0.005% by weight.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

P-162-133 EMT(+)//EPF(+)//EMT(+)//EMT(+) R-4 ASD(E)-2/ASD(m)-3 D/1C
ACCESSTION NO.: ARMON6221 5/01/37/GI/000/009/0016/0016

SOURCE: Ref. 20. Material Analysis Ans. 90110

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Very little information available. B

DISCUSSION: The technique of zone refining is the process of zone melting of solid materials.

GENERAL DISCUSSION: The technique of zone refining involves the use of heat to move molten material through the solid material.

TOPIC: W-MgO system - one method to produce high purity MgO.

TRANSLATION: A simple technique of zone refining was used to obtain the following results. During the zone refining purification of MgO, the following steps were taken. The most difficult to control is the separation zone. Impurities which are the most difficult to remove in the separation zone are Mn and Fe. These impurities must be removed in a previous purification and separation step. It is also easier to control their contents in the technology of producing high purity MgO. Result

card 1/2

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5/02/79/64/000/006/0089/0096

AUTHOR: G. V. KOSTYUKOV, N. N. KOSCOV, CHECHENZEVIN, L. P. (Moscow),
MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY

TOPIC: Influence of cascades in zone refining /

COLLEGE: Institute of Technology, Moscow Institute of Gorkovykh drev., Moscow,
USSR, 1970

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, high quality aluminum, zone refining, multi-
stage zone refining, cascade zone refining

ABSTRACT: Two bars of 31.92% and 19.16% pure Al, and Al contaminated with 0.002% Cu, 0.001% Cr (to study behavior of impurities) were zone refined by the so-called "cascade" method to determine the effect of process conditions on the purity and purity of the final product. The first stage refining with 10 passes of the molten zone 55-60 mm in diameter lowered the copper content from the initial 0.0021% to 0.0003% in the starting part of the ingot ($L_1 = 170$ mm), to 0.0006% in the middle part ($L_2 = 250$ mm), and increased it to 0.0012% in the end part ($L_3 = 130$ mm). An analogous distribution pattern was observed

Cont. 1/2

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for 7 seconds. After the second pass, the remaining composite ingots were used for annealing for 10 minutes at 400°C for 6 hr. After second stage refining with 10 passes, the impurity content decreased below the sensitivity of spectral analyzer, and was determined from the electrical conductivity. Aluminum with the lowest resistivity, $1.65 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ and $1.89 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$, was obtained from ingots composed of 0.1 m and 1 m length, respectively. In control experiments, 100% (in form) 10-pass refining of 1 kg 99.9% aluminum ingots with a total weight of 5.47 kg and a residual electrical resistivity of $40 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ yielded 1.74 kg of refined metal, 10% of refined aluminum with a residual resistivity of $5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$. Increasing the number of passes did not increase the yield. The use of the cascade method yielded 3.61 kg of 99.995% of high-purity aluminum. Orig. att. here 6 figures and 2 tables. (MS)

ASSOCIATION OF METALS

SUBMITTER: IZUMI

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO RE: SOV1 007

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 3172

GOLD: 2/2

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17013/66/018/002/0303/0306

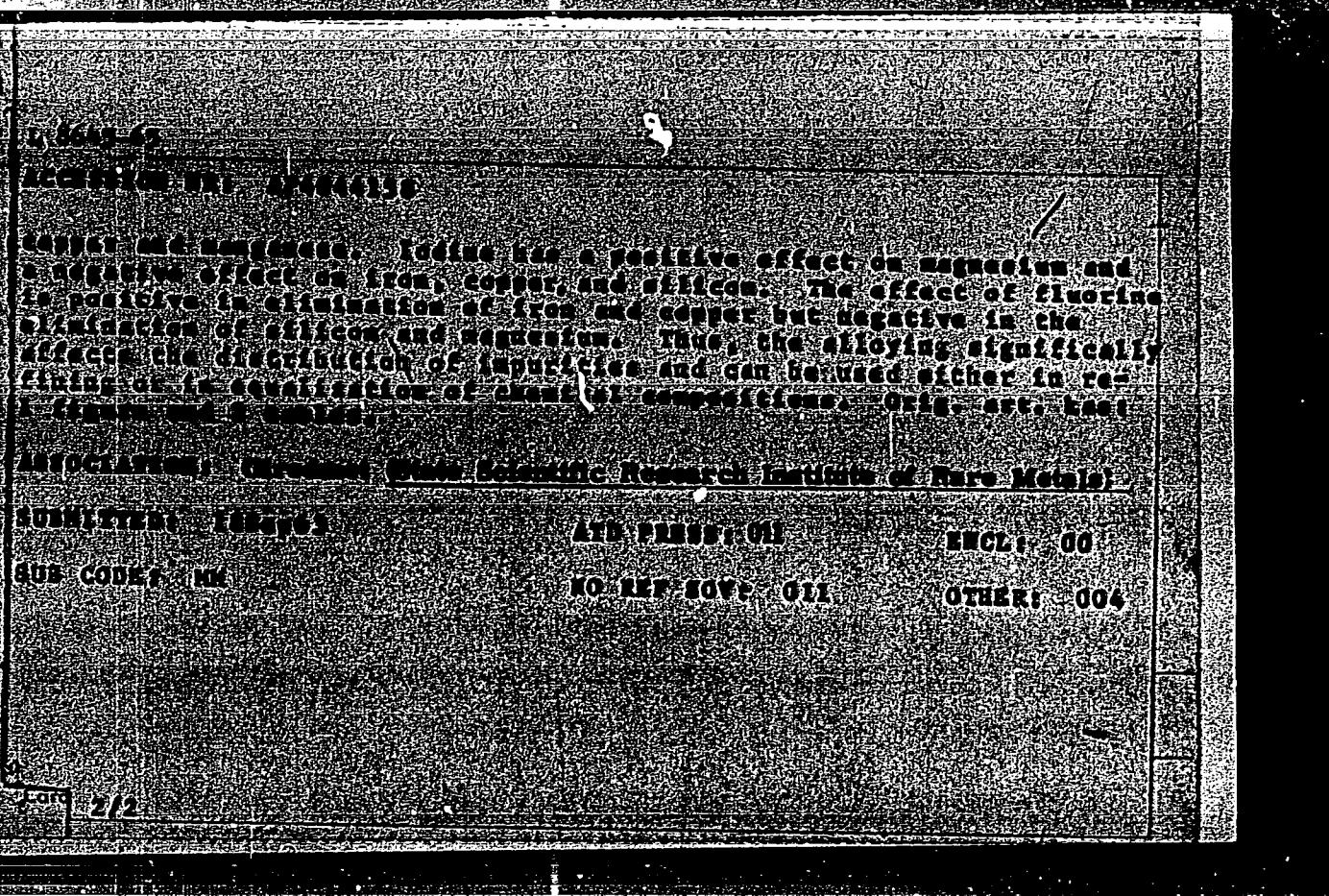
REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF POLY(1,4-CYCLOHEXENE-1,4-DIYL) POLYMER BY V. V. V.

RESULTS OF WORK ON THE PREPARATION, REFINING AND TESTING OF THE
REFINING OF POLY(1,4-CYCLOHEXENE-1,4-DIYL) POLYMER

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE: PART A: POLYMERS, V. 13, NO. 2, 1964, 309-

RESULTS: The effect of temperature, pressure, and feeding on the re-
fining of poly(1,4-cyclohexene-1,4-diylyl) polymer was studied. In some re-
fining experiments, the polymer was heated at 100°C./ATM. of hydrogen, as indicated in
Figure 1, prior to zone refining, with approximately 0.001 wt% phos-
phorus added. On cooling, the zone refining was done in a vacuum
of 2.10E-05 mm Hg, with the bottom zone moving at a rate of 1.6 mm/min.
After 10 passes, the polymer was subjected to spectral analysis,

which showed that phosphorus had a strong positive effect in elimina-
tion of low molecular weight byproducts. No effect in the case of



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ACCESSION NO.: A84049490

PL-4 LIP(c) RD/XC

5/0020/64/159/002/0416/0-12

AUTHORS: Vodorodchik, V. M.; Kostylev, V. V.

TITLE: Growing complex and molten molybdenum trioxide crystals from cryolite-oxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 139, no. 2, 1961, 416-419

TOPIC: MoO₃, Al₂O₃, MoO₃-Al₂O₃ crystal formation, directed-crystallization,

zone-recrystallization, aluminum trioxide, molybdenum trioxide

ABSTRACT: Directed-crystallization of Mo₃ and MoO₃ from cryolite-oxide melts containing Mo₃ and Al₂O₃ by zone-crystallization. Alloys were prepared which were then placed in the initial section of a boat for zone-crystallization. The process was carried out in an atmosphere of cleaned and dried argon under an excess pressure of 0.1-1.0 atmosphere. The molten zone was removed at a speed of 0.5 mm/sec/mm along the boat. The length of the molten zone was kept at about 20 mm and the temperature did not exceed 870°C in the zone and 700°C in the front of crystallization for Mo₃ and 600°C in the shaped into large crystals. The yield of Mo₃ and MoO₃ with admixture concentra-

1. ANALYST: V. A. Slobodkin

2. COMPOUND: Zinc

3. ANALYST'S COMMENTS: From below the original was: Fe2O₃: 0.98, 0.96, NiO 0.31, 0.61; Cu 0.55, 0.54, SiO₂ 0.74, 0.53; Al₂O₃ 0.21, 0.10. The spectral analysis was carried out under the guidance of N. P. Alikayeva and V. G. Shcherbakov in the X-ray analytical analysis laboratory, Vsesoyuznogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo instituta tverdyykh slavov (Amerikam) Chernigov Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Association (Vsesoyuznaya nauchnoissledovatel'skaya i proyektchnaya institut vediometallicheskoy promstilnosti) (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metals Industry).

4. SOURCE: Ural'skii Nauchnoissledovatel'skii i proyektchnyi institut vediometallicheskoy promstilnosti (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

5. SUBMITTED BY: ZN

6. NO. REC'D BY: 006

7. ENCL: 00

8. OTHER: 000

9. SUB CODE: MM, SS

L 1650-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021424

UR/0076/65/039/008/2043/2045

541.11:542.65

15

13

B

AUTHOR: Vigdorovich, V. N.; Marychev, V. V.

TITLE: Certain special cases of zone recrystallization

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 8, 1965, 2043-2046

TOPIC TAGS: zone refining, zone recrystallization

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to examine the distribution of impurities during zone recrystallization, when, because of the difference in the chemical nature of the molten zone, its initial content of impurities may differ from the initial content of impurities in the substance being refined. Zone recrystallization with a third component is considered. The behavior of the impurities is estimated by calculation for various distribution coefficients and relative impurity concentrations in the initial zone and initial charge. It is shown that during zone recrystallization, impurities having a distribution coefficient greater than unity can be expelled into the end portion of the charge as a result of the "extracting" effect of the molten zone. Examples of calculation of the effective distribution

Card 1/2

L 1650-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021424

coefficients, account being taken of these characteristics, are illustrated. Orig.
art. has: 4 figures and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
redkomstallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Insti-
tute of the Rare Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 02Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 SP

L 13031-66 EPT(n)/EPF(n)-2/T/EPP(t)/EPP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/WW/RG
ACC NIG AP3028582 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/011/2738/2741 *6f*

AUTHOR: Krestovnikov, A. N.; Vigdorovich, V. N.; Marychev, V. V. *49* *b2*

ORG: Moscow State Scientific Research, Design and Planning Institute
of the Rare Metal Industry (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skiy i proektornyj institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Effect of atomic number of impurities on their distribution coefficient

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 11, 1965, 2738-2741

TOPIC TAGS: impurity level, atomic property, metal purification,
distribution coefficient, metal crystallization

ABSTRACT: The distribution coefficients of impurity elements have been evaluated for only a small number of elements and in many cases only preliminary determinations were made; therefore, the periodicity of changes of the distribution coefficients of impurities is only qualitative. In the aluminum matrix the distribution coefficients of short period impurities displayed one maximum: in the second period Be has the highest value, in the third period--Mg. In long periods two maxima are observed. The first maximum occurs in transition metals: fourth period--Ti, V, Cr; fifth period--Zr, Nb, Mo; sixth period--Ta, W.

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.20

L13031-66
ACC NR. AP5028582

15

seventh period--Th. The second maximum falls in the fourth period on Cu, Zr, Ge; in the fifth period on Ag, Cd, In; in the sixth period on Pb and Bi. For indium and thallium matrices each period displays one maximum, primarily in the IB-VB groups. In antimony and bismuth matrices one maximum is displayed in each period, which occur with elements of the IVb-VIb groups. In the silicon matrix one maximum per group is observed, occurring with elements of the IIIb-Vb groups and analogous behavior is observed in germanium. In the indium antimonide matrix similar behavior is observed in germanium but sufficiently high values of the distribution coefficients are also displayed by the elements of the IIb and VIb groups. Si, Ge and Sn do not follow the general behavior. It is proposed that the established periodicity of the behavior be used for the prediction of the behavior of impurities during crystallization of metals and semiconductors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBN DATE: 14Sep64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 004

Card

DR
2/2

MARYCHEVA, L.

"Moral Wear and Modernization of Equipment under Socialism."

report presented at the 13th Scientific Technical Conference of the Kuybyshev
Aviation Institute, March 1959.

MAR'YENKO, A.

Appraise properly the crew's work. For. flight 25 no. 015 . . . 198.
(M. A.)-1
i.e. Pervyy pomoshchnik kapitana parokhoda "Dushanbe".

MAR'YUKO, A.P.; AVERBUKH, V.D.

Automation of the heating of reactors in the production of alkyd resins. Iakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no. 6:61-63 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)
(Resins, Synthetic) (Automatic control)

DUEL', M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAR'YENKO, A.F., inzh., dissertant;
SHTEFAN, V. Ye., inzh.

Determination of optimal programs for starting the K-50-90
steam turbine using the model of its heating processes.
Teploenergetika 11 no.12:77-79 D '64 (MIFI - P.1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii i vychislene-
gro.

DUFL', M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOPE, A.Yu., inzh.; JAK, I.I., inzh.;
MAF'YENKO, A.P., inzh.; LIBERMAN, A.A., inzh.; LIPINSKI, V.V., inzh.

Results of the tests of information input systems of a computer
controlling a power system. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.
no. 3:7-11 Jul '65.

DUEL', M.A., kand.tehn.nauk; MAR'YENKO, A.F., inzh.; PASHKOV, I.M., inzh.

Determination of dynamic characteristics of single-, two-section
sections of a boiler unit in a nonsteady mode of operation.
Teploenergetika 12 no.1:87-89 Ja '65. (MIRA 18 4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy
avtomatizatsii.

LEVYTOV, V. M.; MAR'YENKO, B. S. (L'vov)

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in spontaneous hypoglycemia (hyperinsulinism). Vrach. delo no.7:124-126 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Klinika psichiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. Ye. V. Maslov) meditsinskogo instituta i psichoneurologicheskaya bol'nitsa.

(ADRENAL GLANDS) (HYPOGLYCEMIA)
(INSULIN SHOCK)

KULACHKOVSKIY, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk; MAI (MIA), 1971-1972

Determination of carcinogenic sterols in the urine. I. M. K. A.
I. gorm. 10 nov. 1971-lic Ja-F 164.

I. Katedra biokhimii (zav. - prof. d.M. L. G. G. i. b. b. z. za
(zav. - prof. I.T. Stukalo) i psichiatriskoye (zav. - prof. V.I. S. i. b. b. z. za
Lvovskogo meditsinskogo instituta

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3

GOL'VISHTEYN, A.Yu., INSP. Matematicheskogo tekhn. nauk

Foreign machinery for the production of oil and gas.
Stroi. i gosp. sver. Sverdlovsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3"

MAR'YENKO, F.S. s.Privol'noye Nikolayevskoy oblasti.

Treatment of acute peritonitis by novacaine block in penicillin.
Khirurgia no.9:71-72 g '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
peritonitis, with procaine nerve block)

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL, in various diseases,
procaine nerve block in peritonitis, with penicillin)

(PROCAINE, therapeutic use,
peritonitis, nerve block with penicillin)

(PERITONITIS, therapy,
penicillin with procaine nerve block)

MAR'YENKO, F.S.

Experience in preventing farm accidents at the Privol'noye Machine-Tractor Station. Sov. med. 18 no.9:29-30 S '54. (MLB: 7:11)

1. Iz Privol'nyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Nikolayevskoy oblasti
(glavnyy vrach F.S.Mar'yenko)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, prevention and control
in rural Russia)

(RURAL CONDITIONS
accid. prev. in Russia)

MAR'YENKO, F.S.

Organization of surgical service for patients with acute abdomen in
rural areas. Sov. med. 18 no.12:31-32 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Privol'nyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Nikolayevskoy oblasti.
(ABDOMEN, ACUTE, surgery
rural areas surg. serv. in Russia)

MAR'YENKO, F. S.
Khar'kov Medical Inst.

MAR'YENKO, F. S.- "experience in operating and problems in the organization of first aid
in rural regions." Khar'kov Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1956
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956

MAR'YENKO, P.S. (s.Privol'noye, Nikolayevskoy oblasti.)

Tissue therapy in chronic polyarthritis and stiffness of joints.
Vrach.delo no.2:201 P '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(TISSUE EXTRACTS) (JOINTS--DISEASES)

MAR'YENKO, F.S.

Use of a novocaine-penicillin block in outpatient practice.
Sov.med. 21 no.4:118-119 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz Privol'nyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Nikolayevskoy oblasti USSR.
(PENICILLIN, ther. use
procaine penicillin blockade in furunculosis)
(FURUNCULOSIS, ther.
procaine penicillin blockade)

MAR'YENKO, F.S., kand.med.nauk

Aleksandr Vasil'evich Mel'nikov; 1889-1958 on the 75th anniversary of
his birth. Vest. khir. 91 no.11:157-158 N '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

MARYENKO, F.S. (Odessa, 55, 2-y Klubn shnyy pereulok, d.11)

Nikolai Ivanovich Kefer; on the centennial of his birth. - shop.
travm. i protez. 25 no.5:53-55 My '64.

(MIA 78 4)

MAR'YENKO, F.S., kand. med. nauk

Professor B.G.Przheval'skii. Vest. khir. 94 no.1:150-151 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

3(5)

SOV/132-54-2-13/16

AUTHOR: Mar'yenko, S.K.

TITLE: A Permanently Active Production Conference in a Geological Prospecting Group (Postoyanno deystvuyushcheye proizvodstvennoye soveshchaniye v geologorazvedochnoy partii)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nadr, 1959, Nr 2, pp 52 - 53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Permanently active production conferences were created to interest workers in the management of the enterprises at which they are employed. The article describes the activities of such conferences in geological prospecting groups. This conference is usually composed of representatives of workers, scientists and members of the party, komsomol and trade unions. Conferences are held regularly.

Card 1/2

SCV/132-52-1-13/14

A Permanently Active Production Conference in a Geological Prospecting Group

All problems connected with the work are discussed and plans for next period formulated.

ASSOCIATION: TsK profsoyuza rabochikh geologorazvedochnykh robot (Central Committee of the Trade-Union of Geological Prospecting Workers)

Card 2/2

MAR'YENKO, T.A.

Our experience with using "asbovinyl." Sum.prom. 30 no.6:26
Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kondrovskiy tsellyulozno-bumashnyy kombimat
(Asbestos) (Plastics)

MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; NAUMOVA, A.N., kand. biologicheskikh nauk; MAR'YENKO, V.G.,
aspirant.

Azotobacterin and its effectiveness. Izv. TSKHA no.4:42-54 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR (for Mishustin, Naumova).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mishutin).

MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; MAR'YENKO, V.G.

Effect of the Azotobacter chroococcum culture on the yield
of farm crops. Mikrobiologija 34 no.5:863-867 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18: 10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya
akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva.

NAUMOVA, A.N.; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; MAR'YENKO, V.M.

Nature of the action of bacterial fertilizers (azotobacterin, phosphorobacterin) on farm crops. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.5:709-717 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(AZOTOBACTER) (BACTERIA, PHOSPHORUS) (FERTILIZERS AND MANURES)

MAR'YENKOV, M.

"Among the forests of Vaynole (the White Sea?)", (The geological-exploratory expedition in Gimoly, the Karelo-Finnish SSR, outline), Na rubezhe (Petrozavodsk), 1949, No. 1, p. 1-5;

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letomis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; NAUMOVA, A.N., kand. biolog. nauk; MAR'YENKO, V.G.,
aspirantka

Effect of Azotobacter on plants. Izv. TSKhA no.3:174-182 '64.
(VTPR 17:11)

i. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

MAR'YENKOV, V.V.

Use of the shrinkage stope mining system in the Buron mines.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 2 no.3:24-30 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, Kafedra spets-
kursov gornogo dela.
(Caucasus--Mining engineering)

LEVITSKIY, M.V.; TOTROV, G.V.; MAR'YANOV, V.V.; LEVITSKIY, L.M.

Dispersed composition of dusts in complex ore mining. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; tezvet.met. 2 no.6:26-34 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra
spetskursov gornogo dela.
(Nonferrous metals) (Mine dusts)

SOKOLOV, A.Ye.; MAR'YENKOV, V.V.; KHADZARAGOV, A.P.

Possible mechanism of gas entrainment by rocks during blasting operations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. mat. 5 no.5:3-6 '68.
(MITA 15:10)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut. Kafedra spetsial'-nykh kursov gornogo dela..
(blasting) (Gases in rocks)

MAR'YENKOV, V.V., inzh.

Use of slurry blasting agents abroad. Izv. vyn. ucheb. zav.;
gor. zhur. 6 no.4:56-60 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy in-t.
Rekomendovana kafedroy spetskursov gorno-go dela.
(Explosives)

DANIL'CHUK, A.S.; KLYUYEV, A.G.; MAR'YENKOV, V.V.

Second scientific coordination conference on the mechanization
of blasting operations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7
no. 48168-170 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

17-35331-45

ACCESSION NR.: AP5003364

S/0149/64/000/006/0007/0017

AUTHOR: V. M. Kovalyov, V. I. Ostroumnikov, L. A. Malyutenko, V. V. Tikhonov

TITLE: Improved mechanization of chamber and blast hole charging with bulk explosives

TOPIC: IV (G3) - Bulk explosives, mechanized charging, blast hole charging, mining, chamber charging, ammonium explosive, metering, flow meter.

ABSTRACT: Bulk explosives (not packed in cartridges) can be advantageously delivered by means of mobile installations set up at various places of a mine. At present, the following methods for explosive dosing, transportation and charging have been tested: 1. - the worm-gear measuring apparatus; 2. - the single-chamber metering device devised by Gipronikel; 3. - the two-chamber metering arrangement designed by SKGMI. The two-chamber S-104 machine was modernized so as to assure uninterrupted operation of the metering. The machine was mounted on a pyrolytic base. The drive is pneumatic (DR-10 engine). The flow-through rubber or polyethylene hose is controlled by a photoresistance flowmeter. A hole installation has been tested at the "Molybden" mine in the Caucasus. Ammonite types 6F, 6ZnV and VZ granulated to 5 mm diameter were used. The operation lift,

27-17-3

ACCESSION NO. AB4003304

capacity and plant are discussed in detail. Formulas for calculating the delivery rates are derived. The design of the nozzle for charging blasting holes, safety measures, and handling of pneumatic lines are described. The engineers participating in the mechanized charging were: Ye. G. Bobin, F. G. Biragov, G. D. Bobiyev, and G. P. Adamidi. Original text has 8 figures, 7 formulas, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Komsomolsk-on-Don gorno-gorno-gornometalurgicheskii institut (Institute of special courses on mining, North Caucasus mining and metallurgical plant (KMG))

SUBMITTED BY: 361 and 411 DIVISIONS

SUB CODE: WA, II

NO REF. NOV. 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/2

LUGOVSKIY, Sergey Ivanovich; DYMCHUK, Gennadiy Konstantinovich;
DROBOT, Boris Yakovlevich; AVRAMCHUK, Rostislav Nikiforovich.
Prinimali uchastiye: MAR'YENKOV, V.V.; BAKIROV, U.Kh.;
NIKITIN, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STEBAKOV, B.A.,
gorn. inzh., otv. red.

[Ventilation of mines and strip mines] Ventiliatsiya shakht i
kar'erov. [By] S.I.Lugovskii i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra,"
1964. 306 p. (MIRA 17:5)

MA-LENKOV, V. A., 1930, male, ZEMKOV, V.

Safety problems in the construction of tunnels. (Safety problems in boreholes in rock explosives. (Av. vysokotekhnicheskoy tekhniki v tsvet. metal. i neft. i gazu.)

1. Safety problems in the construction of tunnels. (Safety problems in boreholes in rock explosives. (Av. vysokotekhnicheskoy tekhniki v tsvet. metal. i neft. i gazu.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3

MAR'YENKOV, Ye.N., inzh.; SHALISKO, N.A., inzh.

Replacement of wooden sluice gates with metal ones. Rech. transp.
17 no.2:34-35 P '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Sluice gates)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3"

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Comparative Oncology. Tumors
Humans

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1958, No 61187

Author : Mar'ye L.V., Yegorov D.I.

Inst : Molotovsk Medical Institute

Title : Lymphogranulomatosis and Sarcoma of the Stomach

Orig Pub : Tr. Molotovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 26, 124-128

Abstract : Describes cases of isolated lymphogranulomatosis of the stomach with a tumor which produced stenosis of the pylorus, and two cases of sarcoma of the stomach (reticulosarcoma and leiomyosarcoma). The clinical picture had its peculiarities; the patients were younger than cancer patients, there was a lack of symptoms until the mucous membrane was affected at an advanced stage, there were periodically occurring profuse hemorrhages, an absence of continuous latent bleeding, a fairly good appearance on the part of the patients, the appearance of anemia and cachexia at a late date, normal acidity and an absence of lactic acid in the gastric content.

Card : 1/2

44

KUZNETSOV, V.I.; MAR'YEVA, N.N.

Organic coprecipitants. Part 18: Coprecipitation of cerium with the tannates of basic nyes. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.11 Ser. Khim. nauk no.3:50-55 '63. (MIKA 17:3)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AV
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KHISTOFOROV, B.S.; KONDRAT'YEV, V.M., kand. khim. nauk, retsenzent;
MISHCHENKO, M.A., retsenzent; TIMERBULATOVA, M.I.,
retsenzent; NOVIK, I.V., retsenzent; PETRENKO, A.G.,
retsenzent; MAR'YEVA, N.N., retsenzent; LEVIN, I.S.,
retsenzent; BUSEV, A.I., prof., otv. red.; KRAVCHENKO, L.S.,
red.

[Selective solvents in mineral phase analysis] Izbiratel'-
nye rastvoriteli v veshchestvennom analize. Novosibirsk,
tek.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niya AN SSSR, 1964. 95 p.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Busev).

CONFIDENTIAL / TSP(+) / TSP(-) / ATP(+) / DDCI

AUTHOR: V. V. KARABYANOV

SEARCHED / 0000/64/0000/000/000-000

INDEXED / 0000/64/0000/000/000-000

FILED / 0000/64/0000/000/000-000

67-1

GERMANIUM FLUORIDE. INFLUENCE OF THE CONCENTRATION AND THE PRESENCE OF SILICON

Khimicheskii in-t im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Institute of metallurgical materials and rare metals). Novosibirsk, Ned. 2041. Sib. otdelen. SSSR. 1964. 65-69.

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, chemical analysis, spectrophotometry

ABSTRACT: The influence of the concentration of silicon on the possibility of determining germanium spectrophotometrically was studied. A comparative study was made of the formation of germanium fluoride in a 0.05-0.2 normal solution of HNO_3 . The optical density of the solution was measured on an SF-4 spectrophotometer at 380 m μ in a 1 cm

germanium fluoride cell. It was found that fluoride bleaches 214-comolytic acid much more than germanium may be determined in a supporting electrolyte of equal quantities of nitric acid. It was shown that Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3

12-41622-65
ACCESSION NO. AT5008405

ASSOC./A/C: none

CONFIDENTIAL (0)

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GO/MM

REF ID: 009

OTHER: 009

AMC
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3"

KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; TULIN, N.A.; SMAKOTIN, I.V.;
LANDE, P.A.; TEREKHINA, P.Ya.

Service of unburned magnesite-chromite adapter bricks in
electric furnace walls. Metallurg 7 no.8:16-18 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov i Chelyabinskii
metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Electric furnaces) (Refractory materials)

KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; PIVNIK, L.Ya.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; Prinimala uchastliye
FLEROVA, Ye.I.

Service of concrete on a base of high-alumina cement in electric
furnace arches. Ogneupory 27 no.4:160-171 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vostochnyj institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory concrete) (Electric furnaces)

STRELOV, K.K.; MAMYKIN, P.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BAS'YAS, I.P.;
BICHURINA, A.A.; BRON, V.A.; VECHER, N.A.; VOROB'YEVA, K.V.;
D'YACHKOVA, Z.S.; D'YACHKOV, P.N.; DVORKIND, M.M.;
IGNATOVA, T.S.; KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; KELAREV, N.V.;
KOSOLAPOV, Ye.F.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.;
SEM'KINA, N.V.; STARTSEV, D.A.; SYREYSCHIKOV, Yu.Ye.;
TARNOVSKIY, G.I.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; FREYDENBERG, A.S.;
KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; CHUBUKOV, M.F.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.;
SHCHEZNIKOVA, I.L.

Institutes and enterprises. Ogneupory 27 no.11:499-501
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strelov). 2. Ural'skiy
politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M. Kirova (for Mamykin).
(Refractory materials---Research)

1951, N. Y.

1953

Annie Sullivan, teacher, Private, Boston, Mass., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Sullivan, Anne (Annie, Anne Sullivan, Anne Sullivan, Anne Sullivan), 1866-1936,
U.S.A. -- Biographical Data.

See also: Sullivan, Anne.

126-2-9/35

AUTHORS: Arkharov, V. I., Mar'yevich, V. F., Romanov, S. M., and Simonova, M. I.

TITLE: On the texture of iron scale. (O teksture v selennoy okaline). XI. Investigation of the scale formed during oxidation of iron in CO₂. (XI Issledovaniye otsiny, obrazuyushchey sri oksideniya stekla v selenoi atmosfere).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1997, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 251-254 (JSSR)

ABSTRACT: The dissociation pressure of CO₂ in the temperature range of about 1000°C brings about equilibrium conditions for the existence of Fe₃O₄ in the same way as for H₂O. If iron is oxidized in water vapour, scale is formed, the external layer of which consists of magnetite with certain structural anomalies differing from it from the equilibrium Fe₃O₄ (Refs. 2, 4). For obtaining detailed information on the mechanism of oxidation of iron, it was of interest to investigate the scale formed on iron in a CO₂ atmosphere and to compare the structural picture with that obtained for the case of oxidation in water vapour. Three series of tests were made with a constant gas speed and a temperature of about 1000°C with macro iron specimens in the form of cylinders of 4 mm dia. and

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On the texture of iron scale. X I. Investigation of the scale
forming during oxidation of iron in CO_2 . 126-2-8/35

30 mm length annealed for various times, 7 and 14 hours. By means of X-ray investigation it was established that during the initial stage (about seven hours) the oxidation of the iron at 1000°C in a CO_2 atmosphere produces a scale of the phase FeO and no signs of the presence of Fe_3O_4 on the outside surface of the sample could be detected. This is attributed to the fact that the speed of supply of oxygen to the reaction front is limited. In the subsequent stage the process is limited by the continuously increasing speed of supply of iron to the reaction front and, as a result of this, conditions occur which are favourable for forming the Fe_3O_4 layer above the FeO layer. Following this, the attractive picture of the process of oxidation in a CO_2 atmosphere is similar to that pertaining in H_2O vapour. The difference occurring in the initial stages in these cases is attributed to differences in the adsorption and desorption of gaseous components. There is one table and 5 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/2 SUBMITTED: February 12, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Metal Physics, Ural Branch of the Ac.Sc.USSR.
(Institut Fiziki Metallov Ural'skogo Filiala AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

L 18553-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

Pad

JD/HW/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP3002851

8/0126/63/015/006/0914/0918

AUTHORS: Mer'evich, V. F.; Shklyar, R. Sh.

61

TITLE: Internal friction in Ni and Mn austenite

59

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 15, no. 6, 1963, 914-918

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, Ni, Mn, austenite, torsional vibration, plastic deformation, amplitude

ABSTRACT: The internal friction in different steel samples was measured by the method of low-frequency torsional vibration. The samples were: G29 Mn-austenite and H39 Ni-austenite steels (which did not change their phase composition during deformation) and also the steels H27 and G19 (in which the austenite was partially decomposed during the plastic deformation process). The relation of the internal friction level to plastic deformation, temperature, and amplitude has been studied. According to the results, the internal friction level of Ni alloys with stable as well as nonstable austenite is higher than that of the Mn alloys. The temperature and amplitude values which corresponded to the beginning of a sudden increase in friction were larger for Ni-austenite than for Mn-austenite. The authors conclude that the results obtained may be explained from the standpoint of the dislocation

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ACCESSION NR: AP3002851

theory. Dislocations causing internal friction are considerably more mobile in Ni-austenite than in Mn-austenite. This difference in mobility explains the different hardening capacities of the alloys with regard to the degree and nature of plastic deformation. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov62

DATE ACQ: 23Jul63

NO REF Sov: 005

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MARYGANOV, I.V.

ZHURAVKOV, M.G., doktor filosofskikh nauk, polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; BELYIY, B. A., dots., polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHABAYEV, G.Ye., kand. istoricheskikh nauk, polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAKHAROV, V.A., kand. istoricheskikh nauk, polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIKHAYLENKO, E.N., kand. istoricheskikh nauk, polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; MARYGANOV, I.V., dots., polkovnik, nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARISTOV, A.D., polkovnik, red.; KONOVALOVA, Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Moral and political factors in modern war] Moral'no-politicheskiy faktor v sovremennoi voine. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1958. 310 s.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Voenno-politicheskaya krasnoznamennaya akademiya imeni V.I. Lenina (for all except Aristov, Konovalova).
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LEVIN, V.I.; MESHCHEROVA, I.V.; MARYGINA, A.B.; SARVETNIKOV, O.Ye.

Extraction method of isolation of carrier-free calcium-45
from fast neutron-irradiated scandium. Radiokhimia 5
no.1:37-41 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Calcium isotopes)
(Scandium) (Neutrons)

MAR'YN, S.D.

Ligation of the vertebral artery in injury of the neck. Khirurgiia
35 no.9:108-109 '59. (MIR 13:12)

(NECK—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(VERTEBRAL ARTERY—LIGATION)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3

MARYNA, MAR'YA

The woman Bolshevik. Rab.i sial. 33 no.10:6-8 0 '57.
(Minsk--Revolution, 1917-1921)

(MIRA 10:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032710004-3"

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1. Povasske strojarne, n.p., Považska Bystrica.

MARYNICK, Rudolf

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1. Sovetskaya Sbir jaro. National Enterprises, Sovetskaya Bytovica.

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Stroj vyr 10 no.11:581 '62.

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LN/5
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a Collective Farm Village; Practice of Typical
Design) Kyyiv, Vyd-Vo Akademiyi Arkhitektury
Ukrayins'koi RSR, 1950.

120 p. Illus., Diagrs., Tables.

"Spysok": p. (121)

At Head of Title: Akademiya Arkhitektury Ukrainskoy SSR.
Instytut Arkhitektury Sporud.

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Ye.Ya. [POPADIUK, O.IA], MARYMENKO, F.P.

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1. Institut biokhimii AN URSR, Kiiv.
(PHOSPHOFUCTOKINASE)
(PROTEINS)

MARYNIAK, Jersy, mgr ins.

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107 Ap-My '63.

LAKE M. KARUK, Wieslawa, mgr inz.; MARYNIAK, Jerzy, mgr inz.

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259 O.N. 164.

1. Technical University, Warsaw.